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## NEW BOOKS

- BARON, A. *Haus- und Grundbesitzer in Preussens Städten einst und jetzt: unter Berücksichtigung von Steins Städtordnung*. Seminars zu Halle. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. xii, 154. 4 m.)
- BAU, E. *Jedem sparsamen Arbeiter ein eigenes Wohnhaus*. (Cologne: Mont-Schaubergsche Buchandlung. 1911.)
- CLEMENT, H. *La dépopulation en France*. (Paris: Bloud. 1910. Pp. 365.)  
An inquiry into the reasons for the decline in the population of France.
- HEBERLIN, E. *Doit-elle mourir? Étude sur la dégression de la natalité en France*. Preface by G. BONJEAN. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1911. Pp. xx, 218.)
- HUBER, M. *Les statistiques de mortalité professionnelle*. (Paris: Giard & Brière. Pp. 12. 1 fr.)
- LEGRAND, M. A. *La longévité à travers les âges*. (Paris: E. Flammarion. 1911. Pp. 324. 3.50 fr.)  
Contains a comparison of the length of life among men and women, among rich and poor, and among professional men, business men, etc.
- NEWSHOLME, A. *The declining birth-rate: its national and international significance*. New tracts for the times. (London: Cassell & Co. 1911. Pp. 64. 6d.)
- PYSKA, H. *Bergarbeiterbevölkerung und Fruchtbarkeit. Eine Studie der Bevölkerungsbewegung der deutschen Bergarbeiterbevölkerung*. (Munich: G. Birk & Co. 1911. Pp. vi, 41. 3 m.)
- SAMAMA, N. *Contributo allo studio della doppia cittadinanza nei riguardi del movimento migratorio. Il problema della cittadinanza specialmente nei rapporti degli Italiani all'estero. Questioni riguardanti la condizione giuridica degli Italiani all'estero (Francia)*. Three volumes. (Florence: Arianì. 1911.)
- SRBIK, R. v. *Die Auswanderungsgesetzgebung. Mit Berücksichtigung der beiden österreichischen Entwürfe. I. Die Grundzüge der wichtigsten europäischen Auswanderungsgesetze. II. Die wichtigsten europäischen Auswanderungsgesetze und ihre wichtigsten Vollzugsvorschriften*. (Vienna: Hof- und Staatsdruckerei. 1911. Pp. v, 104; v, 332. 3m.; 4 m.)

## Social Problems and Reforms

*Pay-Day*. By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. 339. \$1.50.)

The thesis of this book is that industry and education, now divorced because of the infidelity of industry, must be reunited;

this reunion, however, to be on education's terms and not on the terms of a perfidious industry. Industry-for-use, with which education can legitimately join fortunes, is sharply contrasted with industry-for-profit, with which education can have no honorable commerce. Education and industry-for-use are alike interested in persons. Their common goal is a human society made up of individuals with healthy bodies and noble minds. High character and a joyous spirit are the end both of education and of rational industry. Because our current industry forsakes these ends, sacrificing them ruthlessly to profit-making, education must indignantly refuse the dishonorable alliance involved in so-called industrial education, in continuation schools, commercial and technical courses and the like. Let industry first come back to its concern for persons, let those who engage in industry forego dividends, interest and rent, and occupy themselves with the production of things—not for the sake of profit to be made from their manufacture, distribution, and manipulation—but solely for the sake of the persons who need them, and then the kinship of industrial managers with teachers will become apparent, then they may justly demand coöperation from those whose high calling it is to develop the physical, intellectual, and moral qualities of youth.

Dr. Henderson's book taken for what it is, viz., literature and ethics, deserves high praise. Taken as economics or as education it would have to be sharply challenged. Probably the author would not seriously object to the first of these strictures, as his discussion of the economics of his problem hardly pretends to be other than that of an outsider. To the latter he might very naturally object, being himself a very distinguished and successful teacher; but something could surely be said for increasing the industrial efficiency of workers as an element in their education for normal living, even before profit is eliminated from the industry in which they are to engage; and that there is a social justification for profits has no doubt often enough been demonstrated in the classroom by most of those who will read this notice.

The author's practical advice to dividend-takers and to exploited workingmen who wish to escape from a vicious industry-for-profit is open to the serious practical objection that it involves removal from a socially advantageous, i. e., economically

productive, occupation to one which, being free from industrial and commercial complications, is also relatively unproductive. This reviewer, however, shares Dr. Henderson's conviction that industry-for-profit is today open to moral condemnation for its neglect of persons; and he has no disposition in the presence of an eloquent and prophetic expression of that conviction to drag in irrelevant statistical arguments. Perhaps some defender of the Scribes and Pharisees might have shown that there was technical inaccuracy in the well-known reference to the relative cleanliness of the outside and the inside of their platters. Let this volume be adversely criticised by those, if there are any such, who believe that there is no ethical basis for its arraignment of a society in which women and children are exploited for gain, in which socially created hardships and pitfalls abound; and in which easily removable obstacles to a prosperous and rational life remain for lack of the necessary good-will to remove them or of the necessary knowledge as to how to do it.

EDWARD T. DEVINE.

*Grundriss der Wohnungsfrage und Wohnungspolitik.* By EUGEN JAEGER. (M. Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1911. Pp. 156. 1 m.)

Dr. Jaeger is best known by his *Die Wohnungsfrage* published in two volumes in 1902-1903. The *Grundriss* is a popular summary of the problem treated in the earlier work. It treats compactly the history of the problem from classical to modern times, and deals in turn with each of the current housing problems and the methods of improvement.

American works on housing deal almost exclusively with description of existing housing conditions, and their improvement through health ordinances and building codes. English works specialize on the erection of model tenements or cottages through philanthropic, municipal or coöperative action. But the German mind penetrates the housing problem to discover the economic and social laws that underlie existing urban conditions. Jaeger thus, after showing that the German people are increasingly an industrial people and concentrating in cities, measures the existing dwelling accommodation for urban workingmen. He asserts that in a normal real estate market, 3 per cent of the dwellings are empty, but that in German cities the percentage is often lower.